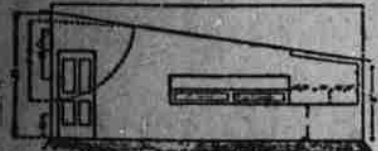




GOOD HOUSE FOR CHICKENS

There is No Need of Elaborate Structure, but It Should Be Dry and Free From Draughts.

In describing what he deems the best house for chickens, Mr. Glenn T. Sponenbergh of Oswego county, New York, writes the Farm and Home as follows:



Front Elevation and Floor Plan.

If concrete is used in the construction of the foundation and floor it will make a rat and water-proof floor that is sanitary and easily cleaned. The best of the house should be built of wood, as the forms for concrete would cost nearly as much as the siding itself. The frame is 2x4-inch material and the siding and roof boards of yellow pine surfaced both sides. If the sides are covered with roofing paper, it makes a tight and very warm house. The roof should be covered with some good roofing laid according to directions so as to make it as tight as possible. Shingles are not suitable for a building of this kind, as the roof is apt to be damp most of the time. The curtain front house is the driest and most easily regulated in accordance with the weather. It is cheaper to build, is more easily cleaned and the floor space is more fully utilized than in the scratching-shed type. This house should be built tight so that the ventilation is from the south, therefore no drafts. With the scratching-shed house the roosting room is almost always sure to be damp. But by removing the partition this is eliminated and healthier hens are the result. If any one doubts that a flock of hens stir up much dust just let him stand on the front side of a curtain front house when they are fed. Open the curtain and when he sees the cloud of dust they raise I believe he will think fowls need more ventilation.

A shed roof is best, as it is easier to build, provides greater volume of sunlight and has no peak to become filled with cobwebs. The pens should be deep rather than long and shallow. This allows the sunlight on the floor instead of on the back wall, therefore a dried floor and happier hens. The pens should be large enough to accommodate 50 hens and two or more cocks. One 20 feet deep and 12 feet wide will furnish the required floor space.

The accompanying plans of side and front elevations and floor arrangement illustrate what I think is the best house. This contains pens 12x30 feet, the front being 8 1/2 feet and the back 5 feet high. This is as high as is necessary to build and as low as is easy to work in. The front contains, to each pen, one double sash window with the upper sash hinged at the top. This is opened when too cold or stormy to raise the curtain. A frame 5x5 feet, with the top hinged to swing in, is covered with muslin or cheesecloth. On the outside of this opening is tacked woven wire to keep the fowls in while curtain is open during the day, except during a hard storm and in very cold weather.

The platform under the roost is 2 1/2 feet from the floor, and the nests are the same height, being entered from the platform. This leaves nearly all the floor space available to the hens, and every nook and corner is cleaned with ease. The roosts are 2x3-inch material rounded at the top. For a



Side Elevation Mr. Sponenbergh's House.

breeding house I would make the pens 12 feet deep and 8 feet wide, which would hold as many hens as are desired with one cock, but for a laying house the larger size is the better and more economical.

Condition of Laying Hens.

A hen in the best laying condition has some surplus fat on her body. This means that her bodily wants have been supplied, and there is some to spare. A very fat hen seldom lays well; a poor hen cannot lay well. The first part of the egg which is made in the yolk, which contains 50 per cent. of albumen and 64 per cent. fat. New growth and egg production only come from the surplus food not needed to keep the body. Corn is an excellent grain, but is so relished by the fowls that they are liable to overeat. Wheat, with its by-products, is the most useful grain to the poultryman.

Hard Run Run.

Keeping fowls on hard runs will frequently cause swollen feet and legs. They must have some loose ground to scratch over.

TO KEEP OUT THE DUST

Vell-Like Cloth That Will Relieve Housekeeper of Much Worry and Labor.

There is a perennial joke about the dust gathering on a mantle where the mistress calls the attention of the fact that she "can write her name in it," getting an answer, with the inherent wit, of "how great it must be to have the advantage of an education."

If one were to look further into this it will also be seen that it is necessary for one to become educated to the requirement or remedy that the fact of the dust's presence indicates and that requirement is the excluding of the dust to the best of one's knowledge and ability.

As the wire screen is manufactured to exclude the fly, so is there a vell-like cloth texture of net, though slightly rougher and much cheaper, which can be applied to the use of keeping out the ever present dust to a very great extent.

The low price of this article, which can be purchased at almost any dry-goods store or counter, places it within the reach of practically everyone, and when one thinks of the fearful toll of human life that dust-carried germs are wont to take, there will be no hesitation in applying this as well as any other remedy that may come to our notice during our daily routine. This material can be tacked on the inside of screens and if one resides on a very dusty street it can be doubled for better effect. As it does not exclude the light or air but is effective where the dust is concerned, it will be availed of all the more quickly when it is known that it also precludes the entering of the much-hated malarial mosquito.

Where the dust is extremely heavy in the street it is the best plan to do all the ventilating only from the back of the house and it is seldom that draughts cannot be caused to clean out the air in the veriest cranny-like closet or wardrobe.

DIET FOR DELICATE CHILD

Food That is Easily Assimilated by Weak Stomach and Gives Sufficient Nourishment.

In caring for a weak child, the important thing is to keep the bowels open. A simple diet is as follows:

Breakfast, dry toast (whole wheat bread preferred) and a codded egg; don't let the white get hard. Dinner the same, and for supper a glass of skimmed milk with a little hot water in it, with dry toast, just enough to take the chill off the milk, and get it in the proper condition for a weak stomach. For a school lunch or a little variety we give our girl Dutch rusks. This diet is to eliminate the gas and fermentation, and frequently we give a pinch of soda to keep the stomach sweet.

Never allow a day to pass without a movement of the bowels, and whenever the eyes are red or bloodshot or inflamed, resort to high injections; if you don't understand about the latter a trained nurse should be consulted.

Don't allow candy or sweet stuff of any kind to enter the child's weak stomach. The diet given above seems to be what a weak stomach will take care of and seems to be sufficient nourishment. Get strictly fresh eggs and give plenty of fresh air. You will have to watch and learn what is and what is not agreeing with him.

Doctors can assist some, but it is a case of constant care and nursing on your part rather than going to different doctors from time to time. Watch for the red or inflamed eyes, which is a sign of constipation.

Eggs With Sauce.

Six neatly poached eggs, six squares of buttered toast, a few drops of anchovy sauce, half a pint of white sauce, two ounces of tarragon and chervil leaves, parsley, chives and watercress. Wash the leaves carefully, then pound them together in a mortar, adding to them a few drops of anchovy sauce. Next rub the mixture through a sieve, and add to it the white sauce, stirring it over the fire till both are well mixed. Arrange each egg on a piece of toast and pour a little sauce over. Serve them neatly arranged on a hot dish.

Roly-Poly.

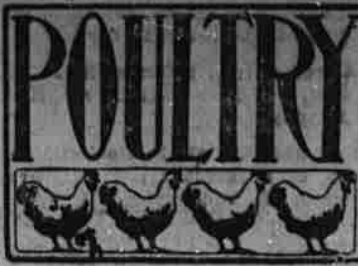
Roll half a pound of short pastry into a round about a quarter of an inch thick. Spread over it a layer of jam, leaving a margin all around. Wet this edge slightly and then roll the pudding up. Press the edges tightly. Then place the roly-poly in a floured baking tin and bake thirty minutes. Serve hot with a hard sauce seasoned with sherry or brandy.

Leaving "Ring" When Cleaning.

When removing spots from woolen or silk material first brush the dust from the garment, then place the material to be cleaned over a bag made of cheesecloth filled with powdered magnesia, then rub well with rag saturated with gasoline. The magnesia absorbs the gasoline, thus preventing the "ring."—Harper's Bazar.

To Clean Flat Irons.

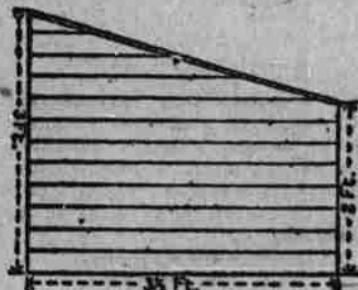
When starch sticks to the dattiron use a piece of fine wire screening. Place screening upon a paper on the ironing board and pass iron over it. It is much better than scraping iron with a knife. The wax-coated boxes in which crackers are packed make excellent polishers—better than the little blocks of paraffin so generally used.



COLONY HOUSES PROVE BEST

Have Many Advantages Because They Can Be Moved From Place to Place With Little Trouble.

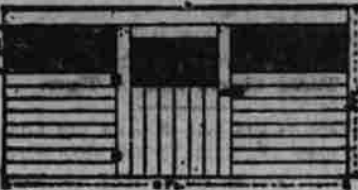
I like colony houses because they can be moved easily from place to place and thus insure clean surroundings for the chicks. They also enable one to take the broods from an undesirable place such as the dooryard or



Side Elevation.

the garden and keep them in a field where there is plenty of insect food or scattered grain left by the blinder or the reaper, writes W. J. Judson in the Orange Judd Farmer. In such surroundings the chicks can save considerable outlay for food by converting into flesh what would otherwise go to waste. Young chickens can be removed from the house or the brooder when about six weeks old. If taken from hens, they should be dusted thoroughly for lice at that time and if not already marked should be marked with a poultry punch.

At first they should be confined to a temporary yard by wire netting not less than two feet high. A convenient size for this yard is one rod each way. Of course, the larger the enclosure, the more grass there will be for the chicks. It is best to keep them here for three or four days, or a week, depending upon their age and the distance they are removed from their former location. When they become accustomed to the place, the fence may be removed by using hoppers which contain one-half to one bushel of feed, but considerable



Front of Colony House.

time may be saved in feeding, it being necessary to fill the hoppers only once or twice a week.

A very convenient sized house for 50 to 70 chicks is shown in the accompanying illustration. It is six by three and one-half feet on the ground, three feet high in front and two feet behind. Iron roofing or building paper may be used, both on the top and on the sides. For floors, one-inch matched stuff is best. The bottom may be made of rough boards, the upper side planed. In the summer the chicks need an opening about ten inches wide, running the entire length of the front. This may be covered on the inside with one-inch mesh poultry wire. Where the door is full high, three feet, it is much harder to have a screened opening on the top, ten inches in width, as shown in the drawing. Two men can carry such houses from place to place or one person can shift them by moving one end at a time. By using colony houses, I believe the farmer can produce healthier chicks with less expense and better than by the ordinary methods practiced on most farms.

MUSCOVY DUCK IS PECULIAR

They Are Very Tame and Easier to Raise Than Chickens—Make Excellent Fowl for the Table.

To appreciate the beauty of Muscovy ducks it is necessary to see them. There are two varieties, the colored and the white. The colored may be either blue, black, green or fawn, but whichever shade they chance to be they are lustrous and shiny, and the dark coloring is relieved by underwings and sides of snowy white, says the Prairie Farmer. They have nearlet faces all around their eyes down to their bills; on their heads is a crescent of feathers that lays flat until the bird is excited or angry, then those short, soft feathers stand up straight, forming a cap. The hen duck is about the size of a Pekin, dainty and very beautiful. The drake is extremely large, weighing when mature between ten and twelve pounds. The white Muscovies are the same as the colored excepting that they are entirely white. The peculiarities of the Muscovies are numerous and interesting. They never quack, but make a queer husky, hissing sound. Both ducks and drakes fly like pigeons, but the ducks being of lighter weight, can fly a greater distance. They will rise from the barnyard, circle a forty-acre field and finally alight in almost the same spot from which they started. They roost on barns and other high places. The ducks are splendid layers. They usually build their nests in lofts and in the high boxes in the henhouse.

SUCCESS AND FAILURE

Good Advertising Means More Than Newspaper Publicity—Drones and Workers.

As a rule, if a newspaper prints a talk on advertising, the reader takes it for granted the newspaper is "boosting" its own wares, its advertising space. Newspaper advertising, although the most far reaching, is not the only successful means of advertising one's business can be profitably discussed without laying too much stress on the newspapers as the proper medium.

Over 50 per cent. of the business enterprises started in this country fail. This assertion may seem astounding, but look back over the history of nearly any city for the past five years. As you go down the street try to remember what business occupied this and that room a few years ago. You will be astonished by the results of your investigation.

Of those business establishments that manage to survive only about half do a really profitable business. This does not mean that business has been slack. It simply means that business men, like those of all other cities, are divided into two classes, the drones and the workers. The worker's place is known throughout the country, whereas the drone's place of business is known to only a few friends of the owner. The live business man has a neat display window, well lighted, and keeps the freshest stock on display there. When you come inside the door you will find everything neat. It does not cost money to keep the place looking slick and span—just a little work. When he shows you his stock you are convinced that his window display and his newspaper assertions have not lied to you, and you trust him. Also, his service is of the best. His clerks are well dressed and courteous. He pays them good salaries for he can afford to do so. You see this merchant's name on billboards throughout the county, he sends you a letter every now and then calling attention to his stock in trade and every day he tells you his story in a neat looking newspaper advertisement.

The drone, on the other hand, although he may be able to make a living, records no growth in his business as the years go on. His display window is dusty and the goods he displays have been seen there for months. His store is dark and has hardly enough business to keep one clerk active. Outside the name on the front, you know nothing about his business. He may have many things that you want, but he has never told you so, for advertising costs too much, hence he has not got your trade and has but little chance of getting it. He may spend a dollar or two now and then on a newspaper ad, but if his store is not filled with customers the next day he tells you that he can see no good in advertising.

John Wanamaker took in \$24.67 on his first day in business. He kept the 67 cents and spent the balance in advertising the next day. Wanamaker was no reckless schemer. He simply had enough business acumen to realize that you cannot get business without publicity.

ADVERTISING IN ENGLAND

Does Not Produce the Results Obtained in This Country—Rates Are High.

A. D. Lasker, managing director of the Lord & Thomas agency of Chicago, who arrived in New York recently from England, where he has spent some time in studying advertising conditions, has this to say about the situation:

"Advertising in England has not shown sufficiently profitable returns to warrant a greater outlay for publicity that is now apparent, and the newspapers, of course, are as great losers by this lack of understanding as the advertisers themselves.

"If English producers and merchants would adopt similar methods to the American and pay big money to first-class men, advertising would quickly tell a different story than it does at present. Of course I know that advertising rates are high in England, but the right kind of advertising would be profitable. Profitable advertising would mean more of it, and more advertising would bring down the rates.

"I believe that newspapers make the best medium for publicity of all kinds, because they reach a wider field and results are quicker. Moreover, newspapers exercise a certain supervision over their advertising columns and censor anything that may be fraudulent in character."

Our Commercial Age.

Joe Mitchell Chapple, the magazine editor, said in an eloquent after-dinner speech in Houghton:

"This is a commercial age. We try to make our magazines artistic, but, if we make them too artistic, they become less valuable. It is like poor Whistler.

"When Whistler was living in the Latin quarter in his youth, a friend took him to task one day for his idleness.

"Why don't you pitch in and paint something?" said the friend. "Pretty soon your money will be all gone, and those three rolls of canvas will be standing empty there behind the door, just as they've been standing for the last six weeks!"

"Whistler, as he lay on the bed smoking his pipe, answered lazily: "But, you see, as long as there's nothing on the canvas, I can sell it."

TONICS

This is the season at which you need a tonic. I have all the standard remedies in this line.

A. M. HUGHES,

DRUGGIST

LOUISA.

KENTUCKY

OBITUARY.

Cullie Dean, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dock Dean, was born Nov. 18, '11, died May 13, '13.

Cullie was a sweet little darling child, loved and caressed by all who knew him. A little flower, just budding in this world, has been transplanted into the heavenly garden, where he can bloom forever more, for Jesus so loved little children that He said, "Suffer them to come unto Me." And this dear little one has gone to live with Jesus. Dear friends, mourn not for this little one, who calmly lies by God's own hand composed to rest. For hark! A voice from yonder skies proclaims him blest, supremely blest.

A FRIEND.

A Good 400 Acre Farm For Sale.

160 acre of good level land cleared, 300 acres in fine timber, six room house, a large barn and other out buildings, a good orchard. This farm lays 7 miles northeast of Portsmouth on a good pike one mile from railroad station one half mile from church and school house. This farm is located on the Little Scioto Valley, but none of it overflows. Telephone line and Rural mail route at the door. There is more than enough timber on this farm to pay for it. I desire to go into other business is the reason it is for sale can give possession any time.

N. ADAMS.

Wheelerburg, Ohio.

COME TO THE OZARKS.

Thousands of acres of fine farming, fruit and timber land for sale at \$3.00 per acre and up. Delightful climate, pure water, no cyclones, no floods, no saloons, no negroes and no mosquitoes. Short warm winters and long summers. Write to HODGES and WEBB, Mammoth Spring, Arkansas.

FARM FOR SALE.

Good farm of about 600 acres, near railroad and river, in Lawrence county, Ky. Timber and coal. Grass, tobacco land and barn, large amount of new ground. Good buildings. Write Big Sandy News office for particulars.

F. B. LYNCH,

R. D. No. 1. Sciotoville, O.

Tools for garden and farm at Snyder Hardware Co's.

Things We Sell

MANY OF THE READERS OF THE NEWS MAY WANT TO KNOW WHERE THEY CAN GET CERTAIN ARTICLES WE SELL—ALWAYS AT REASONABLE PRICES—SO WE MENTION A LOT OF THEM HERE.

JEWELRY—There is no item in this line that we can not supply you with. Diamonds, Watches, Solid Gold goods, Gold-filled and plated, and we tell you exactly the quality you are getting.

SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, REAL CHINA.

BOOKS—Well supply of any book published, except those sold only by subscription. Bibles of all kinds.

STATIONERY—Everything in this line, including office supplies of all descriptions, Blank Books, etc.

KODAKS—We have them from \$1 up. Films and supplies of all kinds.

TALKING MACHINES: We sell Victor Victrolas, \$15, \$25, \$40, and on up. Records, needles, etc.

BASE BALL GOODS:—Spaulding's line of balls, bats, mits, masks, etc., at same prices as charged everywhere.

GAMES:—Checkers, cards, Dominoes, Flinch, Authors, Marbles, etc.

MUSICAL GOODS:—Guitars, Banjos, Violins, Accordions, French Harp, Strings and supplies.

SHEET MUSIC:—We have a line of good sheet music, vocal and instrumental, in up. Can furnish any piece you desire.

CLOCKS, PICTURES, POCKET BOOKS, DOLLS,

TYPEWRITER RIBBON, FOUNTAIN PENS, PERIODICALS, SPECTACLES.

CONLEY'S STORE

LOUISA,

KENTUCKY